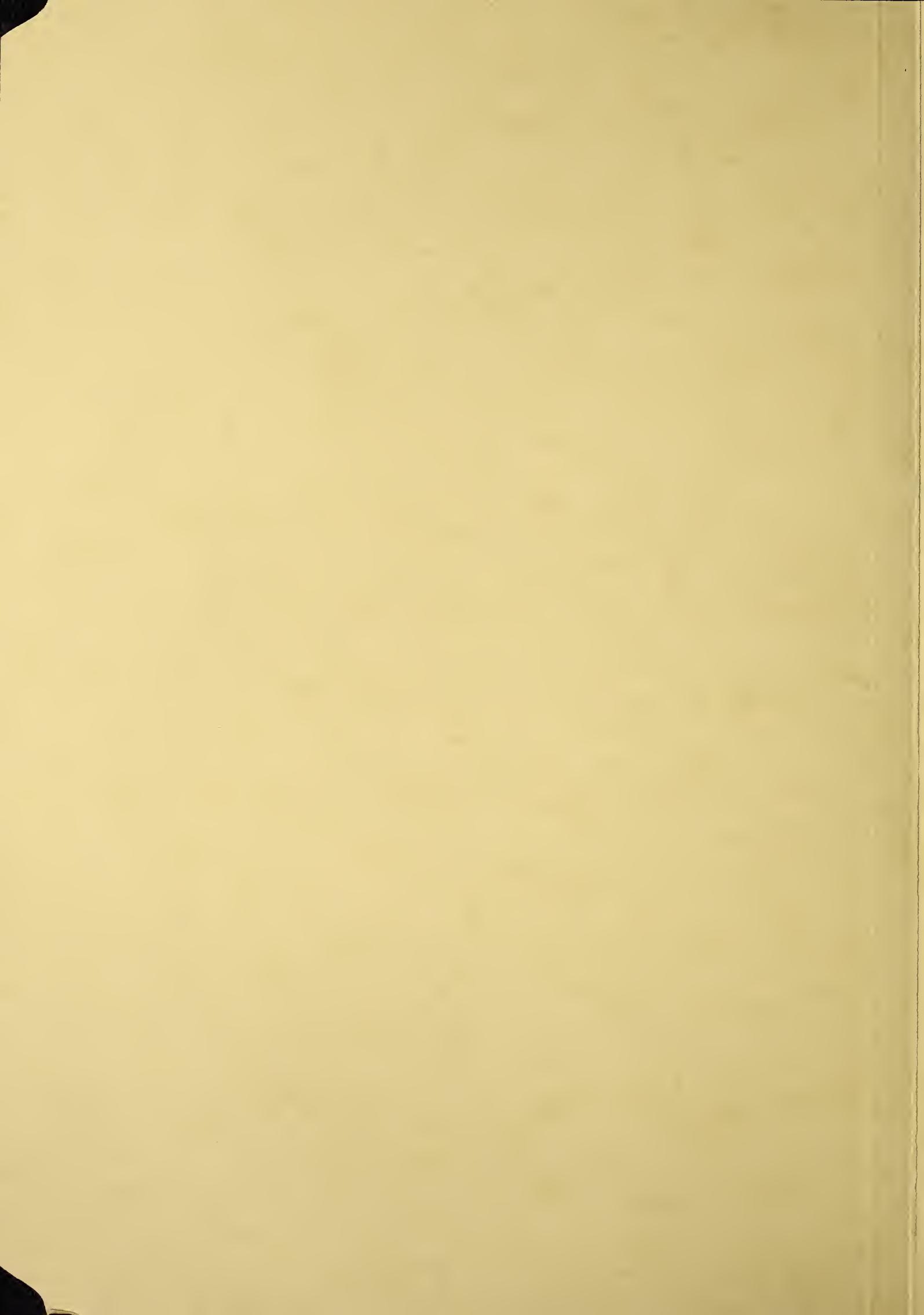


Chapelle, 1860

1860

Artist

71. 200-1850



Artists of  
Abraham Lincoln  
portraits

Alonzo Chappel

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



PHOTOCOPY  
(original in safe)





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2012 with funding from  
State of Indiana through the Indiana State Library

<http://archive.org/details/artistsofaclinc>

Cheltenham

Painting

Orange cut Brown line,



CHAPPEL

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN



From the Painting by Chappel.

Abraham Lincoln

21861

CONGER



DOUTHITT GALLERY  
597 FIFTH AVENUE  
AT 48TH STREET  
TELEPHONE VOLUNTEER 0546  
NEW YORK

3/130.

26

LINCOLN LIFE

Referred to Dr. Warren

REC'D MAR 28 1930

Answered 3/21

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

A. F. Hall, Esqr. :  
My Dear Sir, —

Enclosed please find photo of the  
"Long-lost-Painting of Lincoln's Last Day"  
by Alonzo Chappel - size  $26\frac{1}{2}'' \times 44''$ .  
Grouped around Lincoln in this picture are  
46 eminent Men & Women of that time, 1865 & every  
face a perfect likeless finished in miniature -  
Unquestionably the most outstanding historical  
American Canvas extant

- Hung in your gallery or "reception room"  
people would come from afar & near  
to see it -

A canvas important like this of Washington &  
his time showing forth as many eminent people  
would be worth \$100,000.00, or more - & I dare say

as time goes on & Lincoln grows in greatness  
as he has in the last few years, this painting,  
photo, of which I send you, would be worth  
even more, in fact; it would be priceless -  
being the sole one -

The owner of this picture is old and feeble - is  
closing out his effects. He has asked me to  
help him - He asks  $\frac{1}{10}$  <sup>one - retag 2500.</sup> 000 for it, but I can  
get it for you for \$10,000. & at this price it  
is an investment which in time would show  
an 100 fold <sup>increase</sup> or even more -

An history & authentication go with it from  
David Horner Bates, Major War <sup>telegraph office</sup> Sept 1<sup>st</sup> & present at the  
time; Also, from Gen. Thomas Y. Eckert assistant  
Sec'y of War & present at the time; and, also, from  
Dr Charles A. Leale who took charge of the  
wounded President -

In your circular advertisements - in your folders or  
brochures you send out you could feature this  
remarkable historical painting, so wonderfully  
vivid & impressive, and it would make your  
institution famous, one of the show places of  
your state.

Sincerely,  
J. F. Douthitt.

P.S. Should you  
not be interested return photo please.

1429 WALNUT STREET  
PHILADELPHIA

March 6th  
1941

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director,  
Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Dr. Warren:

I have been corresponding with Mr. R. P. Tolman of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington with regard to a portrait of the Death of Lincoln, a reproduction of which is enclosed, and I have been informed by Mr. Tolman as to the names of the persons represented thereon. However, I have numerous clippings stating those who were present at the time of President Lincoln's death and there seems to be a discrepancy between my information and that supplied by Mr. Tolman, and in a letter received today from Mr. Tolman he suggested that I contact you inasmuch as you are compiling authoritative information about Lincoln.

Would you therefore let me know the names of those you have on record as being present at his death, as I am most anxious to find out if Colonel A. F. Rockwell was there at that time, as in my numerous records he has stated that he was at the deathbed of Lincoln and also President Garfield. Naturally I am interested as Colonel Rockwell was my grandfather, and any information you can give me will be appreciated.

The following is the list given to me by Mr. Tolman and in addition I am itemizing those present according to my clippings:

<u>Mr. Tolman's</u>	<u>My record</u>
Hon. Gideon Welles	Surgeon Genl. Jos. K. Barnes
John Hay,	Surgeon Crane
Hon. E. M. Stanton	Asst. Adj. Genl. T. M. Vincent
Rev. Dr. Gurley	Colonel Louis H. Pelouz
Genl. Farnsworth	Secretary Stanton
Governor Ogilsby of Ill.	Robert Lincoln
Genl. Todd	Rev. P. D. Gurley
Rufus Andrews	Senator Sumner
Hon. W. T. Otto	Asst. Sec. Mansell Field
Hon. W. Denison	John Hay
Judge D. K. Cartter	Sec. Gideon Welles
Major Genl. Halleck	Genl. Henry Halleck
Capt. Robert Lincoln	Atty. Gen. James Speed
Dr. Leale	Postmaster Genl. Denison
Hon. Chas. Sumner	Major Thos. Eckert



Dr. Louis A. Warren, ...#2

March 6th, 1941.

Mr. Tolman's (cont'd.)

My record.

Dr. Crane  
Governor Garwell of Wisconsin  
Hon. J. P. Usher  
Major General Augur  
Major General Meigs  
Maunsel B. Field  
Hon. Schuyler Colfax  
Hon. James Speed,  
Hon. H. McCullough  
Dr. R. K. Stone  
Surgeon General Barnes

Mrs. Kenney  
Miss Kenney  
Quartermaster Genl. M. C. Meigs  
John P. Usher  
Colonel A. F. Rockwell

Thanking you for whatever information you can supply,  
I am

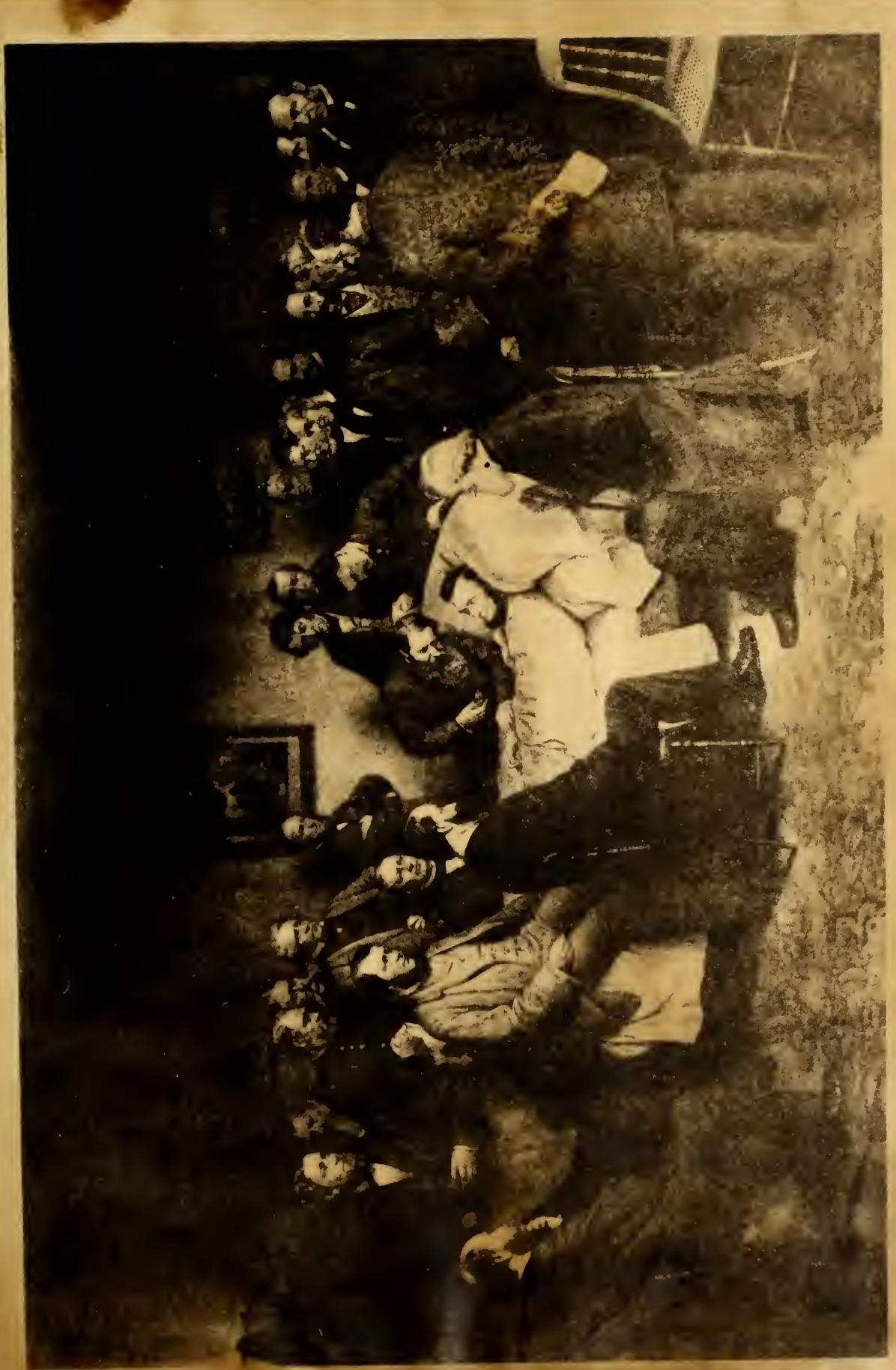
Very truly yours,

*Samuel A. Crozer*

Samuel A. Crozer

enc.







From - ST. PAUL GLOBE - March 4, 1888

C  
O  
P  
Y

SAW TWO HEROES DIE

Col. A. F. Rockwell, of St. Paul, Saw Both Martyred Presidents Die.

He Is the Only Man Who Was Present at Both Death Beds.

Lincoln Died as if in Anguish, While Garfield's Death Was Peaceful.

An Interesting Bit of History Told in Col. Rockwell's Words.

Col. A. F. Rockwell, chief quartermaster of the department of Dakota, with headquarters at the army building in this city, has been an active participant in some important historical events within the past quarter of a century. Among the most interesting incidents of his army life is the fact that he is the only person who witnessed the death of both presidents of the United States who were stricken down by the bullets of assassins. Reference was made to this recently in a conversation that a representative of the GLOBE had with the genial colonel, and he readily complied with a request for a narrative of his experiences in connection with both these blots upon the history of the United States.

"It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock the evening of Friday, April 14, 1865, said the colonel, as he leaned back in his comfortable arm chair, "that I received a message from Secretary Stanton to report for duty as might be necessary at the house on Tenth St. opposite Ford's theater, at Washington, D. C., whither President Lincoln had been carried after Booth had committed his dastardly act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. Thomas H. Vincent, who is now stationed in this city, and Col. Louis L. Peleuze, of the adjutant general's office, received similar instructions, and we then proceeded to the scene where the last act of the great tragedy took place.

"President Lincoln was lying unconscious on the bed in the second story front room, with Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes holding his wrist and noting the pulsations, while Surgeon Crane, U.S.A., stood next to him holding a watch, as our party entered the chamber. It was a sight NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN, and all night long; and up to twenty-two minutes past 7 o'clock Saturday morning, the 15th of April, when the surgeon general announced 'the President of the United States is dead,' the eyes of the watchers were riveted upon the prostrate form of the chief magistrate.

"Practically, President Lincoln was dead as soon as the fatal bullet penetrated his brain, but the actual dissolution occurred precisely at the time I have mentioned.



"A gesture made by Secretary Stanton when Gen. Barnes made the announcement of death struck me as somewhat singular. The secretary was standing by the bed holding his high silk hat in his right hand, and his left arm was resting on the crown. Simultaneously with the remark of Gen. Barnes he placed his hat upon his head for an instant, made a low bow, and then reverently uncovered his head and placed his hat in the former position. Subsequently he wrote on a piece of paper which he placed on top of his hat the dispatch which was sent broadcast over the world, announcing the demise of the chief magistrate. All night long, the anxious faces by the bedside regarded with solicitude the dying man, whose respiration was labored and prolonged, in some instances fully three minutes, although they seemed like hours. Mrs. Lincoln was in and out of the room at various times during that eventful night, but at the moment when death came to the relief of the illustrious sufferer she had gone into an adjoining apartment in an endeavor to obtain much-needed rest, and Robert Lincoln was the only member of the family present at the bedside when his father breathed his last. Appreciating the fact that such a gathering would some day prove of historical importance, I made a note of the group around the bedside at the time President Lincoln died, their names being: Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, Rev. P. D. Gurley, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where President Lincoln attended divine service; Surgeon Crane, U.S.A.; Robert Lincoln, Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts; Assistant Secretary Mansell B. Field, of the treasury department; John Hay, private secretary to President Lincoln; Secretary Gideon Welles, of the navy department; Gen. Henry W. Halleck, Attorney General James Speed, Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs; Secretary John P. Usher, of the Interior Department; Secretary Stanton, Postmaster General William Dennison, Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, chief of the telegraph corps of the war department; Mrs. Kenney, Miss Kenney, Col. Thomas H. Vincent and L. H. Pelouze, U.S.A., and myself.

#### WHEN GARFIELD DIED.

"Sixteen and a half years later, at 10:30 o'clock p.m., Sept. 19, 1881, I was present at the death bed of the second president of the United States, James A. Garfield, assassinated within a period of a little over a century from the time of the Declaration of Independence. None of the witnesses of the event which terminated the life of President Lincoln were at Elberon when President Garfield expired, and hence, by a singular coincidence, I am the only person in the world who saw the last struggles of these two celebrated Americans. For eighty days all was done that medical skill or science could suggest to alleviate the sufferings of my friend and companion, but all to no avail. His magnificent constitution succumbed to the dread destroyer, and he passed away to join the silent majority.

"When the autopsy was made Dr. Bliss uttered a remark that is indelibly impressed upon my memory—"If this body before us had been transparent, so that we could have traced the course of the bullet with our eyes, we could not have saved his life, for it pierced his vitals, and nothing could have been done further than has been done in treating the case." When the fatal bullet was extracted, I attached it to a piece of paper, first having bored two small holes through it and secured it with a small piece of wire, and to this paper were attached the signatures of those present at the autopsy, and the relic is now, I believe, in the National museum at Washington.

"That night at Elberon when President Garfield died recalled vividly to my mind the time when President Lincoln was shot and I made a careful survey of those in the room, the windows of which looked out upon the moaning sea, which sang a requiem as our friend passed out into the great unknown, as if sympathizing with the mourners at the bedside.



President Garfield was twenty-five minutes dying, for his eyes became glassy at ten minutes past 10 o'clock and THE LAST THROB of his great heart ceased at twenty-five minutes to 11 o'clock. Those present in the room at this time were Dr. D.W. Bliss, Dr. Boynton, a cousin of the President; Dr. B. Hayes Agnes, Mrs. Garfield and her daughter, Miss Nellie Garfield, Judge Advocate General D. G. Swain; Mrs. Rockwell, and my daughter, Miss Lulu Rockwell, now Mrs. Crozer; Stanley Trowm, the President's private secretary; Dan, the President's valet, and myself.

"Both Presidents who thus fell in the prime of life were splendid physical specimens of manhood, but while President Lincoln's end was apparently agonizing, that of President Garfield was as peaceful as if he were merely falling asleep."

kes  
2/17/41.



Crozer

March 11, 1941

Mr. Samuel A. Grozer  
1429 Walnut St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Grozer:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 6 to Dr. Warren who is now absent from Fort Wayne on his annual speaking itinerary.

Attached you will please find a reproduction of a picture together with the key composed by A. Chappel.

The story is that Chappel was assigned to guard the entrance of the Petersen home the night of the assassination and he made record of each who entered the house that evening and within two or three years later he composed a picture from actual photographs of the people.

We do not have record as to the actual people who were at the side of the bed at the time of the death.

I shall be very happy to look further and also take this matter up with Dr. Warren and if there is any further information which I might forward to you I shall be very happy to do so.

Yours very truly,

MAC:KS  
M.A.Cook  
Inc.

Librarian

1871. 11. 20.

W. H. C. & Co.  
1000 ft. above  
the sea level.

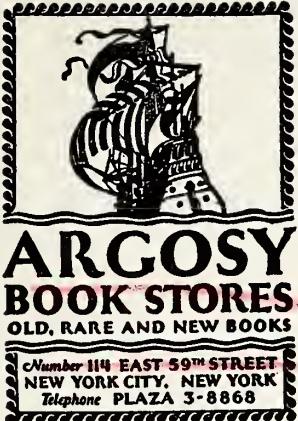
1871. 11. 20.

W. H. C. & Co.  
1000 ft. above  
the sea level.  
1871. 11. 20.

W. H. C. & Co.  
1000 ft. above  
the sea level.  
1871. 11. 20.

W. H. C. & Co.  
1000 ft. above  
the sea level.  
1871. 11. 20.

W. H. C. & Co.



9  
Dr Warren: If you know of anyone who  
might be interested you can pass  
this on.

Brigham

February 16, 1952

ARGOSY  
555 Madison Ave. N.Y.C.

Librarian  
Indiana State Library  
140 N. Senate Ave.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

We have recently acquired two excellent original oil paintings on canvas, which we feel may be of some interest to you.

One is a portrait of the Lincoln family during the war years, which was executed by one of the most prolific and able portrait painters of the period, Alonzo Chappel. It was done throughout in brown and gray tones and shows Lincoln seated in a chair, his wife standing by his side, and his two sons sitting slightly to the rear. Measurements are 19 x 26 inches. It is priced at \$750.00.

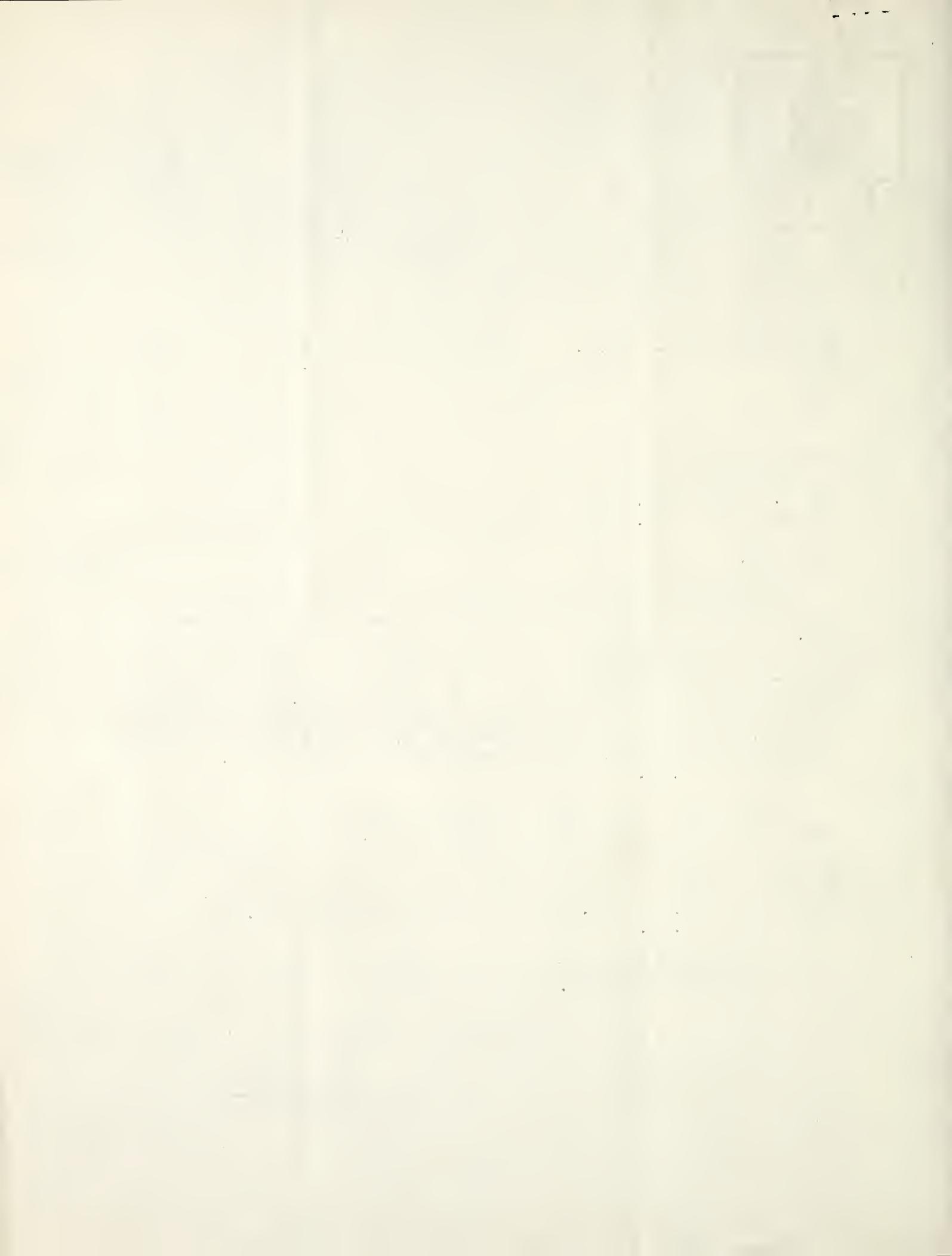
The second painting is a scene depicting with delightful naivete the funeral procession of Lincoln. This solemn occasion made a deep impression on the primitive artist as it passed through his town and he admirably succeeded in capturing the gloomy pomp before it faded from his eye. It is signed "painted in 1870 by S.H. Milton", and measures 27 x 39 inches. It is priced at \$750.00.

If you are interested we will be glad to send you photographs of both paintings.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Shevin  
Ruth Shevin  
Director

RS:1



March 12, 1952

Miss Ruth Shevin  
Argosy Book Stores  
555 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

My dear Miss Shevin:

Thanks very much for calling to our attention the two Lincoln paintings that you have in your possession but inasmuch as we have very little room for displaying such items I do not think we would be interested in their acquisition. Thank you nevertheless for calling them to our attention.

Very truly yours,

LAW:PE

Director



MONDADORI  
PUBLISHING  
COMPANY, INC

November 29, 1967

Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry'  
Director  
The Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mr. McMurtry:

Enclosed herewith please find the glossy print in black and white of the Alonzo Chappel painting of "Death of Lincoln, surrounded by forty people" which you sent to Miss Caputo on March 3, 1967 for the volume which we are publishing in Italy on LINCOLN.

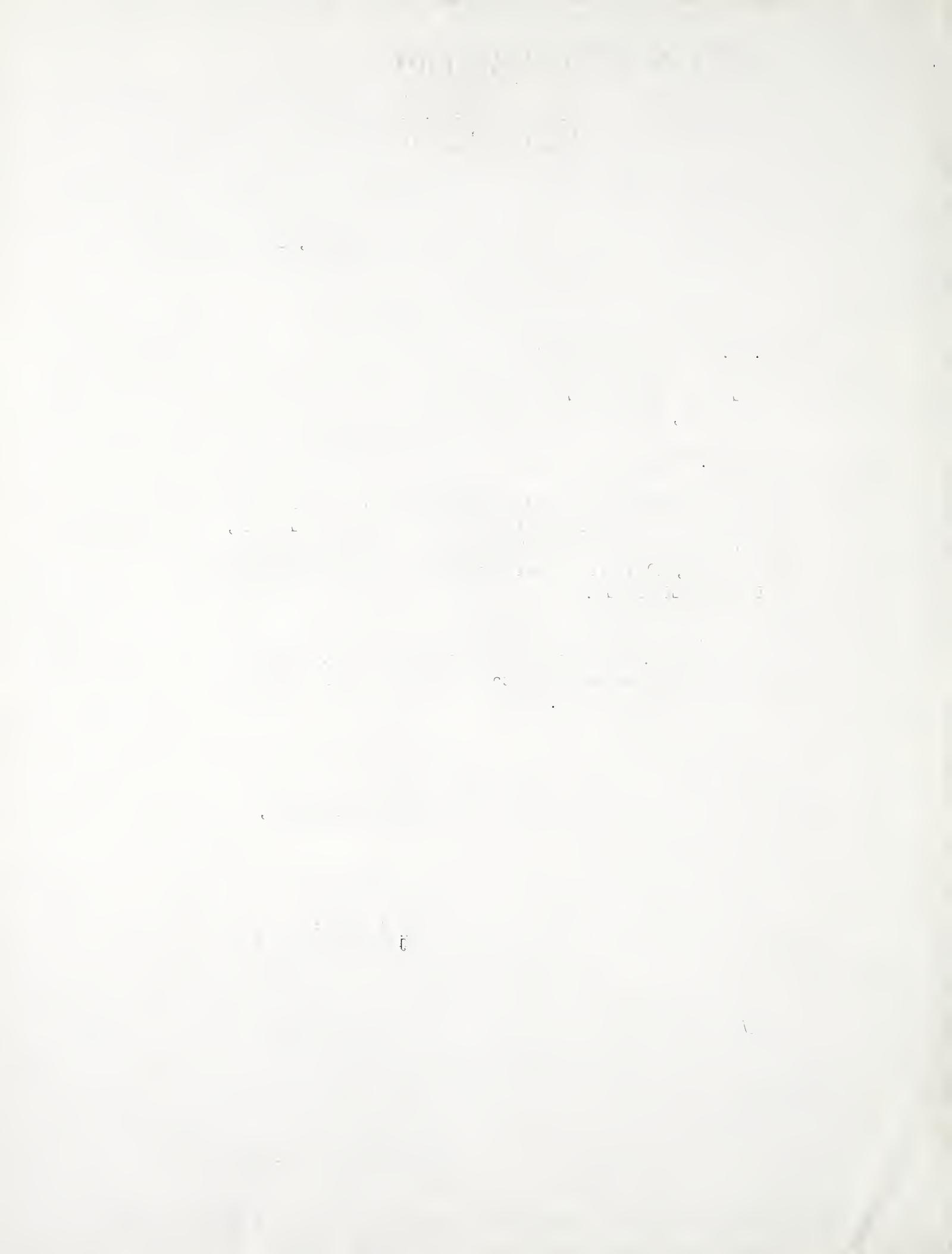
The print was returned to me today with word that it had not been used. We appreciate your having sent us the photo and your prompt assistance and I am only sorry that it was not published.

Sincerely yours,

*Mary Buol*

Mary Buol  
Photo Researcher

encl/





# Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor  
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

NUMBER 1587

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May, 1970

## The Helm-Haycraft Collection of Kentucky Manuscripts

Since 1928 the Lincoln Library-Museum has had in its archives a very remarkable collection of manuscripts relating primarily to Hardin, Breckinridge, Nelson, Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington Counties in Kentucky. These 2,000 manuscripts range over a one hundred year period from 1778 to 1878.

The papers take the form of militia calls for military expeditions, land grants, agreements, contracts, fee bills, warrants, court documents, deeds, pension claims, petitions, promissory notes, surveys, business accounts, account books, orders, inventories, assessments, county levies, tax payments, treasury receipts, ledgers, personal letters, business letters, papers relating to religious controversies, church trustee books, printed material such as pamphlets and broadsides, and miscellaneous notes and records pertaining to the history of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. A sizeable collection of the documents relate to the slavery institution in Kentucky.

The discovery of this unique collection of manuscripts by Dr. Louis A. Warren is related in his statement as follows:

"While residing at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, during the years 1921 and 1922, I patronized a barber by the name of Skaggs, whose shop was located in the earliest brick structure in the community, erected in 1802 by Benjamin Helm. The barber suggested that I look over some old papers which he intended to destroy, located in the cellar of the building. It was not until I made a hurried visit to the town after my removal, that he again called my attention to the papers. Although lack of time permitted no perusal of them, a hasty glance revealed that they were very old, the paper having a rag content. Although having no knowledge of their character, rather than have them destroyed, I paid Mr. Skaggs a small sum for them.

"Months later when I found time to examine the papers, I discovered that they were associated with Benjamin Helm's early surveying interests in Kentucky and the personal papers of his son-in-law, Samuel Haycraft (Jr.), Hardin Court Clerk and the author of the *History of Elizabethtown, Kentucky*. Although a large percentage of the papers had deteriorated because of moisture and rodents, I was able to save about 2000 legible manuscripts.

" . . . the most valuable items were associated with Thomas Lincoln, father of the President. An original signature dated 1803 was discovered and several papers locating him at Elizabethtown as early as 1797 contributed much to our knowledge of his early years."

In the above statement, Dr. Warren did not relate that the basement of the building where the manuscripts were located was filled with water and that each piece of wet paper had to be placed between cardboard under pressure to dry. This was a most tedious process and quite some time elapsed before the collection could be carefully examined.

Even at this late date the manuscript collection has been examined by very few students due to its fragile condition. This problem has been remedied somewhat by placing each manuscript in an acetate folder on white bond paper.

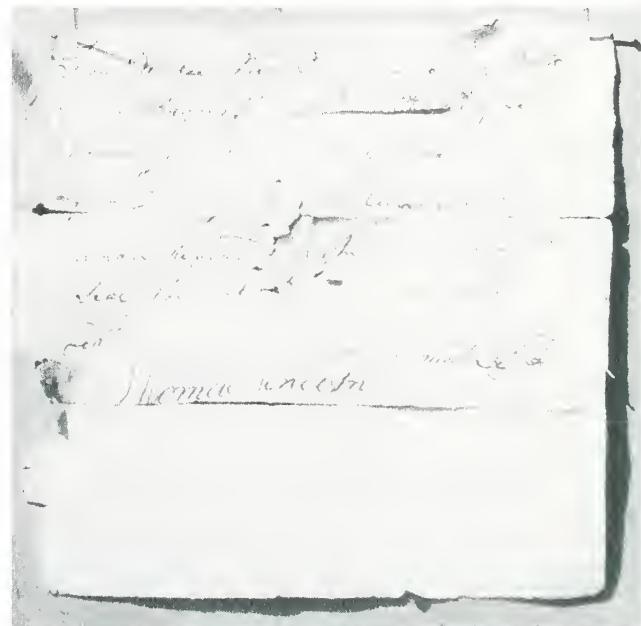
The Helm-Haycraft collection affords a wide appeal.

Perhaps its most significant papers pertain to Lincoln's father, but students of pioneer business firms would find its ledgers most revealing and Kentucky historians would discover material here that is unique. This is particularly true of Breckinridge County whose court house burned in Hardinsburg along with all its records.

Then, too, historians would find most fascinating personal letters from residents of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Virginia and Washington, D.C., some dating back to the 1840s. Students of early religious controversies, which once plagued the pioneer churches, would find ample material here concerning the fundamentalist's attitude toward the interpretation of the Bible with its accompanying narrow attitude in regard to the moral code. Others would undoubtedly be thrilled with the many beautiful land surveys and maps that constitute a large portion of the papers.

Certain outstanding items in the collection, to name only a few, might be listed as follows:

1. Seven manuscript books in which John Helm recorded surveys made by him from 1735 to 1804.
2. A book on surveying by Thomas Mendenhall, printed in Philadelphia in 1784. Used by John Helm the surveyor.
3. John Helm account book 1790.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

On June 26, 1803 Thomas Lincoln witnessed the promissory note of Jacob Vanmeter who agreed to the following: "For value recd. I promise to pay unto Sam Haycraft Executor of Letis Vannier deed, by order the just sum of L 26"17"3 in curaney to be upon demand . . ." This document is without question the most valuable item in the Helm-Haycraft collection.

*Lincoln Lore* 1538 "A Case of Mistaken Identity"  
April, 1966.)

12. Autograph signature of Thomas Lincoln as a witness to a receipt dated June 26, 1803. One of the few and perhaps the earliest extant autograph of the father of the President.

The collection, aside from Thomas Lincoln and Hananah Lincoln, (Lincoln's father lived with Hananah in Elizabethtown for awhile) has names long associated with the Lincoln story such as Denton Geoghegan, (Thomas Lincoln worked for him under contract.), Caleb Hazel (Abraham Lincoln's schoolmaster), members of the Bush family, Van Meters, Brumfields, and a host of pioneers whom Thomas Lincoln knew and with whom he was associated.

There are also land grants signed by notable people such as the Virginia governor, Patrick Henry; first Kentucky governor, Isaac Shelby, and other early Kentucky governors. Another notable person whose letters are found in the collection is Gilbert Imlay, the author of *A Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America: Containing A Most Succinct Account Of Its Soil, Climate, Natural History, Etc.* published in London in 1797. Imlay's correspondence (three letters) has to do with land surveys, particularly in Jefferson County near the mouth of Salt River.

In addition to authorship, Imlay had another questionable claim to fame. He had a common law marriage with Mary Wollstonecraft which ended in 1796 when Mary became the wife of William Godwin. A daughter born to the Godwins (Mary died during childbirth) eventually became the wife of the English poet, Shelley.

Even John C. Calhoun is included in the papers. As Secretary of War, he signed a certificate dated April 13, 1822, attesting to the fact that Samuel Haycraft, Sr. served as a private in the Army of the Revolution. Under this claim, Haycraft was to receive a pension of \$8.00 per month to commence on June 20, 1820. The document is of considerable interest and is further enhanced with the seal of the War Department. The pension was of little value to Haycraft as he died on October 15, 1823.

Several documents signed by Duff Green (1791-1875) are included in the collection. He married Lucretia Edwards, an aunt of Ninian Wirt Edwards, who was a brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln. While a resident of Elizabethtown, Duff Green lived for awhile in the same house in which Thomas Lincoln married Sarah Bush Johnston. This house was adjacent to the Benjamin Helm building, where the papers were discovered, with only an alley separating them.

Green is remembered as an American journalist and politician. As editor and owner of the *United States Telegraph* (1825), he attacked Adams' administration. Later (1829-33) he became printer to Congress and an influential leader of the Democratic Party. For awhile he was a member of Andrew Jackson's so-called Kitchen Cabinet. He enjoyed a long and distinguished career. During the Civil War he supported the Confederacy. After the war he appears to have become a disgruntled and disappointed man. He did aid, however, in the industrial recovery of the South.

Samuel Haycraft, Jr., whose papers are most abundant in the Helm-Haycraft collection, was an avid fruit grower, and he carried on an active correspondence with

Names	Land	Horses	Cattle	Do	Do	Do
John Jacob 825 acres 2900 in 1/4 3 horses 15 cattle for 95	7 1/4	2	3			
Gibson William 1 horse 5 cattle	7 1/4	2	3			
Joseph L. 1/4 3 horses 15 cattle	2 1/4	2	3			
Augus. Thos 200 acres 25 cattle 3 horses 8 cattle for 95	5 1/4	2	3			
192 200 acres 100 cattle	6	2	3			
Humphrey John 100 acres 25 cattle 3 horses 8 2 Black 17 8 12	17	8	12			
Hodgen Robert 1/4 3 horses						
250 acres 11 1/2 2 Black 17 8 12	17	8	12			
3 horses 35 cattle	8 1/2					
for 95						
Hazel Caleb 100 acres 25 cattle 3 horses 8 2 Black 17 8 12	17	8	12			
for 95						
Hanks Wm 2 horses 5 cattle for 95	1 1/4	2	3			
Yankee 814 acres 25 cattle 3 horses 8 2 Black 17 8 12	17	8	12			
for 95						
Haz. John Thos 100 acres 3 horses 8 2 Black 17 8 12	17	8	12			
for 95						
Rob. Hayes						
192 200						

*From the Lincoln National Life Foundation*

Early Hardin County, Kentucky, tax list indicating that Caleb Hazel owned 100 acres of land, two horses and seventeen head of cattle. Abraham Lincoln made the statement that as a boy he went to school in Kentucky to two teachers: first, Zachariah Riney; second, Caleb Hazel. On October 12, 1816 the name of Thomas Lincoln appears on the marriage bond of Caleb Hazel. This was evidently a second marriage.

4. *The Ready Reckoner* by Daniel Fenning, printed by Christopher Sower in Germantown 1774.
5. Account book of Samuel Haycraft, Sr., 1796-1801, listing cash payments to Thomas Lincoln. An invaluable documentary source of information on the young Thomas Lincoln, father of the President. (See *Lincoln Lore* No. 1577, July 1969, page 4).
6. Samuel Haycraft receipt book 1794-1862, with receipts signed by H. (Hananah) Lincoln, first cousin of Thomas Lincoln and other relatives and neighbors of Thomas Lincoln.
7. Samuel Haycraft account book 1797.
8. Hardin County, Kentucky tax book for 1798.
9. Ohio River surveys made by John Helm.
10. Broadside, Sale of Slaves by Order Hardin County, Kentucky Circuit Court October 10, 1859 Samuel Haycraft, Commissioner.
11. Letter of John B. Helm to Samuel Haycraft about his first meeting with Abraham Lincoln. (See

*Late President Buchanan about the year  
1813 or 1814 came to Ky. — coming down the Ohio in a  
flat boat with Maj. James Crutcher & Thomas S.  
Crutcher with their goods. —*

*From the Lincoln National Life Foundation*

Hardin County, Kentucky, in the year 1813 or 1814 had residing within its limits the future 15th and 16th Presidents of the United States. Samuel Haycraft, Jr. in his unpublished notes for his *A History of Elizabethtown, Kentucky . . . (1869)* made the following statement: "Late President Buchanan about the year 1813 or 1814 came to Ky — coming down the Ohio in a flat boat with Maj. James Crutcher & Thomas S. Crutcher with their goods."

Haycraft - this is to Authorise you  
 let Mr. Wm. McMahon have the full value  
 of mine at your house - Fair 1816  
 Feb. 1809 -  
 D. Geoghegan

*From the Lincoln National Life Foundation*

**Denton Geoghegan, from whom Thomas Lincoln had a contract for getting out lumber for a mill, listed for taxation twenty slaves in 1816.**

people of similar interest. This led to the formation of the Kentucky State Pomological and Horticultural Society of which Haycraft was the Corresponding Secretary. At their first convention the members met in Elizabethtown on October 12 and 13, 1865. An 18 page pamphlet of the transactions of this first session has been preserved in the collection.

Haycraft is best remembered for his *A History of Elizabethtown, Kentucky And Its Surroundings*, written in 1869. He is also well known to Lincoln students as a correspondent of Abraham Lincoln, having written to the future President six different letters and receiving in return five replies, all before Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. (See *Lincoln Lore* 1530, "Lincoln-Haycraft Correspondence" August 1965).

In the preparation of his history, Haycraft carried on an extensive correspondence with those who might best remember the early historical events of Elizabethtown and Hardin County. A large file of such correspondence, containing biographical sketches of prominent residents, is today available for those students interested in this particular field of Kentucky history. Haycraft also corresponded with Richard H. Collins who wrote and compiled Collins' *History of Kentucky*, which was published in 1878. In a letter to Haycraft dated May 4, 1872, Collins commented on *A History of Elizabethtown, Kentucky* as follows: "I have seldom read more interesting and entertaining matter any where . . . I will of course, give you the credit for what I have condensed from your work — not 100th part in quantity of yours, but all that I can spare room for."

While Haycraft's history is considered a valuable collateral work by most Lincoln collectors, his unpublished notes also reveal some interesting information concerning the Fifteenth President James Buchanan. The Helm-Haycraft collection contains quite a number of pages and fragments of Haycraft's original handwritten manuscript along with his rough notes relative to Elizabethtown history. One such note follows: "Late President Buchanan about the year 1813 or 1814 came to Ky — coming down the Ohio in a flatboat with Major James Crutcher and Thomas S. Crutcher with their goods."

The Crutchers owned and operated a store in Elizabethtown and made frequent trips to Pennsylvania to purchase goods for this store. Young Buchanan came to Kentucky as a lawyer to protect his father's landed interests. Other statements by such historians as Little and Collins corroborate Haycraft in regard to Buchanan's residence in Elizabethtown. It is a most interesting fact that in the year 1813 or 1814 the future Fifteenth and Sixteenth Presidents of the United States resided in Hardin County within fifteen or twenty miles of each other.

Because of the many facets of the Helm-Haycraft Collection a new catalogue is now in process. An effort is being made to catalogue the collection in depth with hundreds of guide cards to the many different types and forms of information in the collection. Due to the large number of papers which mention "Samuel Haycraft," considerable difficulty is sometimes encountered in deciding whether the name refers to Sr. (1752-1823) or Jr. (1795-1878). This is especially true of manuscripts bearing no date. Little difficulty is encountered in determining the signatures. In fact, quite a sizeable quantity of manuscripts bearing no date are found in the collection. These are to be catalogued alphabetically.

The collection is large in bulk, interesting in content and awaiting students and historians who may some day find it a veritable mine of information. Up to date it has only been searched for Thomas Lincoln documents (references) and those of his contemporaries, and the quest has been most rewarding.

*Editor's Note:* An additional cut pertaining to the Helm-Haycraft Collection appears on page 4. — R.G.M.

**"Captain Robert Lincoln has sent the carriage for Mrs. Dixon." April 14, 1865**

*Editor's Note:* The editor is grateful to Miss Judith A. Schiff, Chief Reference Specialist, Manuscripts & Archives, Yale University Library, for bringing Mrs. Dixon's original letter to his attention.

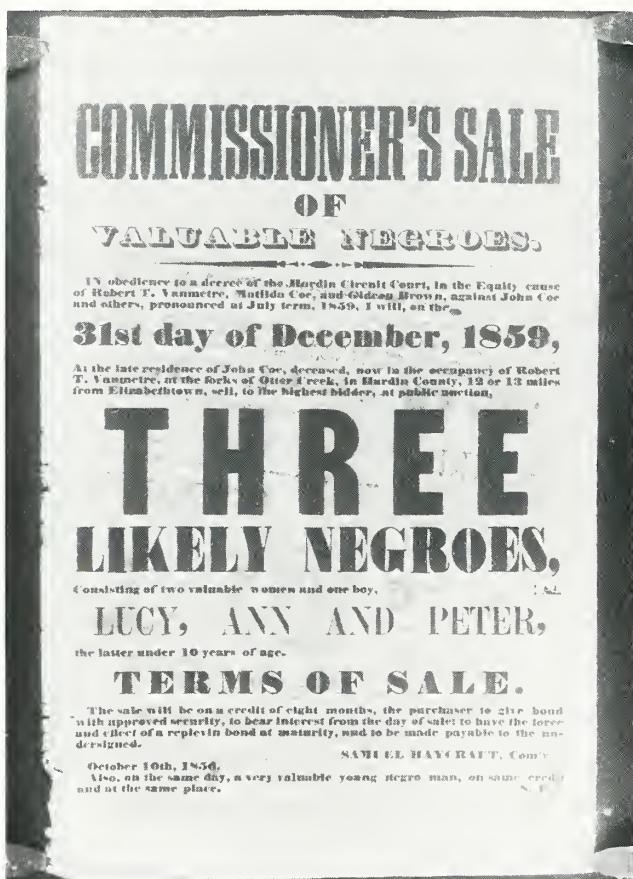
R. G. M.

Historians have had little to say about Mrs. James Dixon who was present at Lincoln's deathbed at the Petersen house following the President's assassination at Ford's Theatre. She was the wife of Senator James Dixon (1814-1873) of Connecticut. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Lord Cogswell and her father was the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Cogswell, a professor in the Connecticut Theological Institute. She married James Dixon in 1840.

The Republican senator and his wife were unusually friendly to the Lincoln administration and even supported the administration of Andrew Johnson to the extent that he voted against the sufficiency of the articles of impeachment and from that date he participated no longer in the councils of the Republican party. He retired from public life in 1869.

However, the reason for Mrs. Dixon's presence at the Petersen house on April 14th, 1865 can be attributed to Robert T. Lincoln, who throughout his mother's lifetime was most solicitous for her welfare. Undoubtedly, Lincoln's eldest son believed Mrs. Dixon would be a comfort to his mother during the tragic event. Whether or not this was the case is unknown. However, every indication is that she was a most sympathetic friend.

Fortunately, a letter has come to light which provides some details concerning Mrs. Dixon's visit to the Petersen house. The letter written in Washington, D.C. on April 14, 1866 is addressed to Othniel C. Marsh by



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

**Hardin County, Kentucky, Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Negroes dated December 31, 1859.** This slave broadside (11 1/2" x 15 1/2") is of unusual significance because it relates to slavery in the community where Lincoln was born, fifty years earlier, and Samuel Haycraft, Jr. who conducted the sale was a correspondent of Abraham Lincoln, having written to the future president six different letters and receiving in return five replies all before Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. (*Lincoln Lore* 1530, August, 1965 "Lincoln-Haycraft Correspondence").

Early Lincoln biographers have attempted to prove that slavery was a negligible factor in the community life of Hardin County when the Lincolns resided there. Available records indicate otherwise. In 1811 the tax list for Hardin County shows that there were then 1,007 slaves listed for taxation. This same year, the white male population above sixteen years of age, was 1,627. This would indicate an average of at least two slaves for each family in the county. In 1813 one Hardin County resident alone listed fifty-eight Negroes in his possession.

**Elizabeth Dixon.** The original letter is a part of the Othniel Charles Marsh papers of the Manuscript and Archives Department of the Yale University Library.

An excerpt from the letter, dated April 14, 1866 from Washington, D.C., follows:

"... We were with her (Mrs. Sigourney) during her last illness and death. This day also recalls the murder of President Lincoln. I had been to Church that day (Good Friday) & went to the Hospital, remaining all day & until quite late, so that Bessie & Clemmie were ready to return with me.

"We were all very tired & had retired at half past eight. I had fallen asleep & was awoken by a carriage dashing up to the door. I heard a man ask if Senator Dixon lived here & said he had a message from Captain Robert Lincoln for Mrs. Dixon. I knew Capt. Lincoln was in the army & immediately thought of Jamie & that he probably had some bad news for me.

"I threw open the window & asked what the matter was, my heart standing still. The gentleman had been sent for me & he replied: 'Captain Robert Lincoln has sent the carriage for Mrs. Dixon & wants her to come to his mother as quickly as possible — the President is dead.'

"I thought he had died at the White House suddenly & said: 'Certainly I will go, as soon as possible.' Mr. Dixon & Harry were

in Hartford, Jamie in the Army & we had only a young friend of Jamie's staying here — to take care of us. Mr. Kinney fortunately had recently returned that morning from Richmond, so I sent for him & when I was ready I learned that the President had been murdered at the Theatre & we were to go to the house opposite where he had been taken.

"So we proceeded there & I remained with Mrs. Lincoln all night, part of the time beside the murdered President & then we would persuade her to go out for a few moments. I went home with her to the White House. The next morning, a scene of desolation & horror truly.

"I have forbidden artists from putting me into the picture representing the death of the President. I was so haunted by it & so nervous, that I did not wish the association perpetuated & thought it would be very unpleasant to see such a picture advertised or on exhibition. The newspaper reporters have a way of putting everything into the papers & I told one of them that I would pay him if he ever saw our names going into the paper, to keep them out."

Mrs. Dixon stated in her letter that she had forbidden artists from putting her into pictures representing the death of the President. That statement was undoubtedly true in regard to published pictures in 1866, but she did appear in John B. Bachelder's engraving, which was begun in 1865, along with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, Mrs. Kinney and her daughter, Mary Cogswell Kinney. Mrs. Dixon was a sister of Mrs. Kinney, and her daughter Constance was of course Mrs. Dixon's niece.

Bachelder made arrangements with Brady & Co. photographers to make pictures of all those present at the deathbed, shortly after the remains of the President left the city. Apparently, Mrs. Dixon cooperated with the artist and posed in the position she occupied by the deathbed.

Forty-seven people were depicted in the Bachelder engraving. Fortunately, a key was published which allows one to identify Mrs. Dixon with certainty. The engraving was executed by B. H. Hall, Jr., the eminent engraver upon steel.

Next, the design was placed in the hands of Alonzo Chappel, an historical painter. His painting bears the date of 1868. In the key published by Bachelder Mrs. Dixon looks directly toward the dying President which conceals many of the features of her face. However, in the Chappel painting she looks in the direction of Robert T. Lincoln which reveals the important features of her face.

A further indication of Mrs. Dixon's cooperation with Bachelder and Chappel was her willingness to sign a statement as follows: "We the undersigned visited the late President Lincoln at his bedside during his last hours. We have since sat for a likeness to be used expressly in the composition of the Historical Painting of that event, designed by John B. Bachelder and painted by Alonzo Chappel." Mrs. Dixon's signature is written E. L. Dixon.

Why Mrs. Dixon changed her mind about forbidding artists from putting her into a picture representing the death of the President, we will likely never know.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

A section of the Chappel painting "The Last Hours of Lincoln" depicting Mrs. Dixon seated at the left of the kneeling Mrs. Lincoln.

130 Kenilworth Place  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210  
March 13th, 1975

Dr. Mark E. Neely, Jr.  
The Lincoln National Life Foundation  
1301 South Harrison Street  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Dear Dr. Neely, Jr.:

Upon receipt of your letter of January 13th, I called Brown University and then sent them a photograph of my painting of Lincoln by Chappell.

Mr. John H. Stanley did some research and suggests that in:

"MESERVE, Frederick Hill "THE PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," New York, Privately  
printed 1911

Meserve 38-states that since "printed directly from the original negative by Brady, probably made early in 1861."

Since the engraving was copyrighted in 1862, this leads Mr. Stanley to the conclusion that MESERVE dating is more accurate.

Mr. Stanley sent me a photograph of the Chappell painting in Brown University Collection. It is entitled "Lincoln'S Last Day" and shows 46 persons in the painting.

Enclosed herewith you will find a photograph of a painting by Chappell, to-date I have been unable to find out who the subject of the painting is.

We have 17 other Chappell paintings in our collection and the engravings of same with this painting .

I would appreciate it if you could help me in my research.

Sincerely,

*CR Haggerty*



Haggerty

March 19, 1975

Mr. C. R. Haggerty  
130 Kenilworth Place  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210

Dear Mr. Haggerty:

I'm afraid I cannot identify the subject of your painting. However, you might try to identify him from Hayward and Blanche Cirkel's Dictionary of American Portraits (New York: Dover, 1967). I assume you have hunted for a biography of Chappell that might list the portraits he was commissioned to paint. Another gambit would be to find the private papers of Chappell by writing the largest historical society in the state where he did the better part of his work.

How, might I ask, did you get a hold of 17 Chappell paintings; that is a very impressive collection. Are any of the other portraits paintings of Lincoln cabinet members or associates?

Sorry we couldn't be more help. Your photograph is being returned under separate cover.

Yours truly,

Mark E. Neely, Jr.

MEN/jn

*Send back  
under separate  
cover.*

J.N

## RESULTS

1. *U. S. Fish Commission, 1881*, p. 100.

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130 Kenilworth Place  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210  
March 29th, 1975

Dear Dr. Nelly, Jr:

Thank you for your letter of the 19th, and will check in "Dictionary of American Portraits" for my mystery man.

Enclosed herewith you will find photographs of some of the paintings, but none of Lincoln's cabinet.

<u>Presidents</u>	<u>Generals</u>	<u>Admirals</u>
John Tyler	John C. Fremont	D. E. Farragut
James Monroe	Franz Siegel	Andrew Hull Foote
James Polk	Henry Wagner Halleck	
Millard Fillmore	Nathaniel Lyon *	

<u>Senators</u>	<u>Artist</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Merchant</u>
Douglas*	Washington Allston	De Witt Clinton	Abbot Lawrence
Webster*			
*restored			Judge Joseph Story (photo not sent)

Thirty some odd years ago I met a descendant of one of the engravers of Chappell's paintings. At that time I tried to get more information about Chappell, apparently he did most of his paintings for publishers and never was in want. He started painting at 12 years old. His second wife was the sister of E. D. Carpenter.

Below is listed some of the books he did the paintings for:

SPENCER'S "HISTORY OF THE UNTIED STATES  
DAWSONS "BATTLES OF SEA AND LAND  
SCHROEDERS "LIFE AND TIMES OF WASHINGTON"  
DUYCKINKS "HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR"  
DUYCKINKS "PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT AMERICANS"  
DUYCKINKS "PORTRAIT GALLERY OF PROMINENT MEN AND WOMAN OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

IN \*\*\*\* 1939 his painting was used for a stamp. *"Washington taking the oath of office?"*

Sincerely,



*All prints "RESTRICTED"*

May 9, 1975

Mr. C. R. Haggerty  
130 Kenilworth Place  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210

Dear Mr. Haggerty:

Please advise me what you wish me to do with the photographs of your fine collection of American portraits by Chappel. Do you intend to sell any of the portraits?

If you do not need the photographs, we could use them for illustrations in our bulletin from time to time, with due attribution to you, of course. On the other hand, it is no trouble for us to return *them*.

Just let us know your pleasure.

Sincerely,

Mark E. Neely, Jr.

MEN/jn

187

35.000.000.000.000

## WILHELM WILHELM WILHELM WILHELM

## ANSWER

1970-1971-1972-1973-1974

14

All prints "RESTRICTED"

130 Kenilworth Place  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210  
May 12th, 1975

Dr. Mark E. Neely, Jr.  
The Lincoln National Life Foundation  
1301 South Harrison Street  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Dear Dr. Neely, Jr.

Thank you for your letter of the 9th, please keep the photographs of Chappel's gouche water color portraits. Under separate cover I'll send the photograph of Lincoln.

I intend to sell the paintings for \$4500 each, they are appraised at from \$5000 to \$6500 each.

Sincerely

C R Haggerty

What would you think of  
stamping them "restricted" and  
filing all under Chappel? Or  
should we file each separately  
under the man's name with a  
Xerox of this letter? The latter is  
more trouble but also  
somewhat more useful -  
Jm

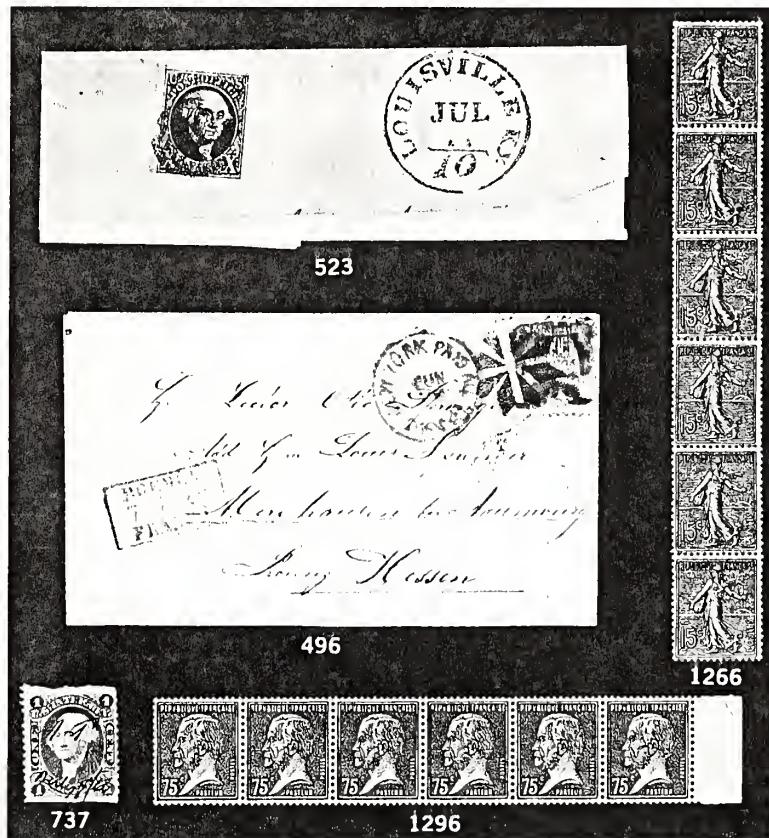




*Herb Latuchie*  
**AUCTIONS**

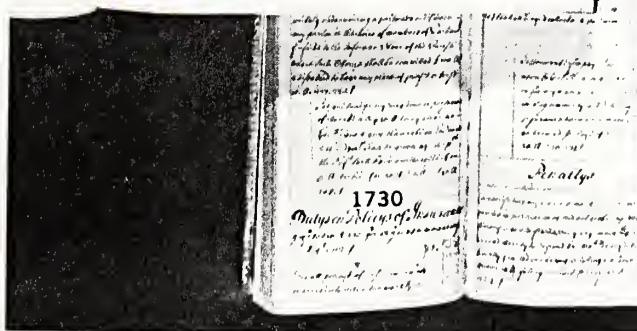
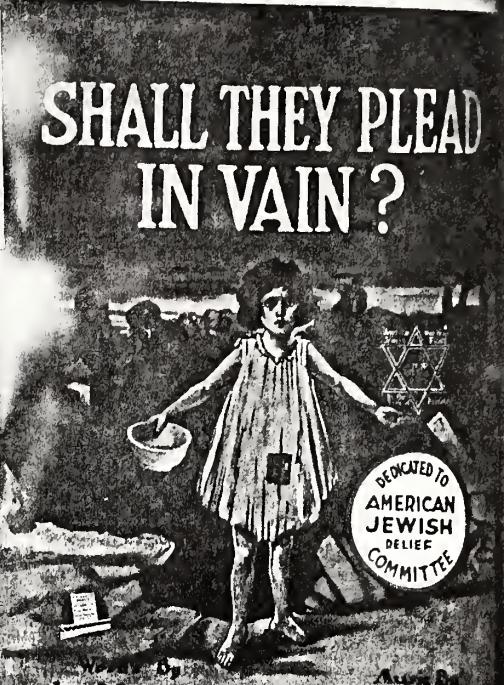
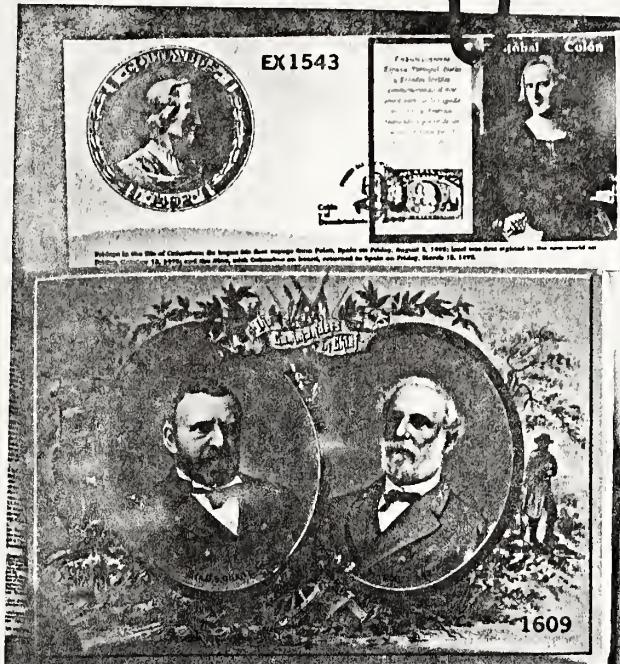
AUCTION #20

AUTOGRAPHS \* \* 19TH & 20TH CENTURY U.S.  
STAMPS & COVERS \* \* ZEPPELIN & FIRST DAY COVERS \* \*  
U.S. REVENUES \* \* EXPOS \* \* AMERICANA \* \*  
POST CARDS \* \* TRADE CARDS \* \* SOUVENIR CARDS \* \* FRANCE \* \*  
BRITISH EMBOSSED REVENUES STAMPS, DOCUMENTS & RESEARCH \* \*  
BRITISH EMPIRE \* \* JAPAN & OTHER FOREIGN \* \* U.S. & WORLD-  
WIDE COLLECTIONS \* \* LITERATURE: PHILATELIC, AMERICANA,  
CIVIL WAR, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE AMERICAN WEST \* \*



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1993  
CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO  
LICENSED AND BONDED AUCTIONEER OHIO #4026-61-904026





727, Dutchess Co.  
751, full sheet of 6  
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w/some illus. F-VF  
751, loor cachet P  
756-65, cplt. Parks  
777, L.R. cor. mat.  
"JLW", sm. tear @  
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In green & brown  
783, set of 5 Bron  
785-94, 2 covers  
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793, 2 items w/u  
James River, sm.  
F-VF Photo  
795, 2 covers by  
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833, Crosby cac  
837, cplt. set of  
F-VF Photo  
928/972, 8 cplt.  
faint toning on s  
934/939, 3 arm  
F-VF Photo  
989/1099, 6 cp  
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C20, Washin  
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C20, similar t  
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## AMERICANA

### ESTIMATED CASH VALUE

1560. *HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES* by E. Benjamin Andrews, 6 vols., HB, 360-425 pp per book, from the *maritime discovery of America through WW I* (1922); clean w/fancy eagle front cover on ea; 650 illus. & maps (some in color); pub. by Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1922 40-50

1561. *GREAT AMERICANA*, set of 29 volumes, HB, all exact reprints of early rare and informative books. Richly bound, various colors, most are approx 5½ x 8½", few larger up to 8 x 11"; some of titles & orig. pub. dates: *Discovery & Settlement of Kentucky* (1784); *War in Florida* (1836); *Henry Hudson's Voyage* (1625); *A New Voyage to Carolina* (1709); *A Journal of the Proceedings in Georgia* (1742-2 vols.); *A Journal of Travels Into the Arkansas Territory* (1821) by Thomas Nuttall; *Christopher Columbus, his letter of 1493 w/translation; Indian Captivity* (1835), etc, etc. Also books on PA, NJ, NY, VA, IL, etc.; VF condition 250-300

1562. *THE BOOK OF OHIO*, 3 vols., author & pub. C.S. Van Tassel, Centennial Edn, circa 1903, 996 pp, massive 12 x 16", contains nearly 2000 superb engravings, over 100 are full page; illus, the development of Ohio's resources, institutions & industries. Attractive marbelized inside front & endpapers. "THE BOOK OF OHIO" in large gold letters on front of ea. volume; heavy board covers w/some cor. wear & split spines on 2 vols., carefully repaired. Contents clean & F in all 3 vol. w/exception of 2 blank pages at back of Vol.3 which are toned. Absolutely no other faults - no writing, not even on front first pages 150-200

1563. *APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIES*, 6 vols., auctioneers sometimes are accused of "gilding the lily" in describing lots, but no matter how outrageously effusive this description is, it's not enough! Absolutely the finest reference w/biographies, many illus., of about 15,000 prominent native and adopted U.S. citizens from the earliest settlement to date of publication (1888); also several thousand eminent foreign citizens of North & South America. Ea. vol. contains 10 full-page steel engravings of famous people, including all the U.S. presidents to 1888, statesmen, writers, inventors, etc. etc. See lots #69-71 for engravings removed from other Appleton's. Ea. vol is 750 - 800 pp, size 7 x 10¼", ¼ bound leather in nice condition w/marbelized covers and edges; all w/Ogborn bookplate, all very clean & VF; a reference second to none for autograph collectors or dealers - beautiful & highly informative; min bid \$300. 400-500

1564. *BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY* by John Watkins, rebound, pub. Richard Phillips, London, 1807, thick book - pages not numbered but must be 500 to 1000 pages. Contains accurate accounts of the "most eminent" persons of all countries. Includes Revolutionary figures and the succession of sovereign Princes; very useful to ascertain the importance of various early autographs, esp. British 30-40

1565. *NAT'L. PORTRAIT GALLERY OF FAMOUS AMERICANS*, from paintings by Alonzo Chappel, steel engraved & published 1857 through 1864 by Johnson, Fry & Co. NY, 119 portraits in all. Book covers are taped and in worn condition and many of the engravings are foxed in margins but can be matted out; many engravings are clean, ea. has replica of signature below portrait. Engravings approx 5 x 7½", overall 8 x 10½"; inc. a rare Lincoln, seated looking at Washington's bust. Also included: Sam. Adams, Robt. Morris, John Jay, VanBuren, Alex. Hamilton, Z. Taylor, Monroe, Polk, John Adams, J.Q. Adams, Daniel Boone, Buchanan, Burnside, Butler, Calhoun, Salmon Chase, Clay, Fillmore, Ben Franklin, Grant, John Hancock, Jackson, Jefferson, Robt. Livingston, Madison, Pierce, Seward, Tyler, Washington, Webster, etc, etc. Photo 300-400

1566. *MILITARY JOURNAL DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR FROM 1776 TO 1783* by James Thacher, HB, leather w/spine taped and much wear outside & inside covers; 494 pp., pub 1854; w/numerous historical events, facts, biographical sketches; profusely illus., loose frontispiece, inside front cover w/labels of Ogborn & Earlham college, book cplt & fairly clean 30-40

1567. 2 books: *THE LAST SEVEN YEARS OF THE LIFE OF HENRY CLAY* by Calvin Colton, 1st Edtn, 1856, HB, 504 pp, stain upper margin (away from text) last 50 pp; also notes by Ogborn on flyleaf & labels inside cover, 1st few pp heavy foxing; includes letters, scarce book; 2) *OBITUARY ADDRESSES ON THE DEATH OF HENRY CLAY*, 1852, HB, marbelized covers, inside covers & flyleaves w/bookplate & Ogborn's label, wear on spine & edges; specially bound for private library, some title page stains, still very presentable 26-50

1568. 3 books: 1) *THE BADGE OF GALLANTRY* by Jos. B. Mitchell, HB, dj, 194 pp, 1968, 1st printing w/Ogborn's bookplate & labels, o/w Mint; the story of Civil War Medal of Honor winners; profusely illus; 2) *JOURNAL OF THE 65TH NAT. ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC* (DesMoines, Iowa, Sept. 14-17, 1931) HB, 256 pp, 1932, illus w/photos of various GAR officers; 3) *THE WEBSTER STATUE*, 1859, HB (damaged spine on front cover); autographed & inscr on front flyleaf by EDWARD EVERETT; he was the main speaker prior to Lincoln when he delivered his Gettysburg address. Everett also was the main speaker when the Webster statue was dedicated in Boston in 1859. His remarks are a major part of this book along with eulogies from other prominent men. This copy is from Everett's library (w/bookplate); he was a congressman, Gov. of Mass, minister to England, Pres. of Harvard, Sec. of State 1852-3; U.S. Senator 1853-4; book is clean & VF (except for cover flt) 50-75



# Tempo

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1997



Alonzo Chappel's "The Last Hours of Lincoln," which hangs in the Chicago Historical Society, comes up short on historical accuracy.

## Artist drew 2 score and 7 to Lincoln's deathbed

By Michael Kilian

WASHINGTON BUREAU

**W**ASHINGTON — Of all the morbid artifacts surviving from the Civil War era, few are quite so peculiarly fascinating as a painting now hanging in the Chicago Historical Society called "The Last Hours of Lincoln."

A large and commanding work, it shows the assassinated president on his death bed in the now-famous Petersen House across from Ford's Theater, breathing his last in the company of some 47 grieving family members, government officials and friends.

Yet, as any visitor to the Petersen House or to the Historical Society's replica of the room can attest, that tiny chamber measures scarcely 9 feet by 10 feet. With a bed and other furniture in it, there's

hardly space for half a dozen people, let alone nearly 50.

But the picture, by 19th Century historical painter Alonzo Chappel, is historically accurate in one respect: All these people actually were at hand during the last nine hours of Lincoln's life, including his son Robert, Vice President Andrew Johnson, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton and Clara Harris, the society lady who with her fiance Henry Rathbone was in the Ford's Theater box with the Lincolns when the assassin's bullet struck.

How did so many get into so small a space?

"It was a money-making scheme — and it was a flop," said Mary Panzer, curator of photography at the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery here.

SEE BRADY, PAGE 2



# Ornament of Collins' voice sparkles in any musical genre

By Michael Parrish

SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE

Judy Collins' Saturday show at Aurora's Paramount Arts Center was billed as a holiday concert, and the focus was certainly on material of the season. After an opening set by Aurora's First Presbyterian Church Choir, Collins' voice came over the sound system in "I'll Be Home for Christmas" before she walked out, her 12-string guitar a striking contrast against her evening gown, to lead the choir in a rousing "Joy to the World."

Collins' voice remains an amazing instrument, as strong

## Folk review

and flexible as it was when she came to prominence nearly four decades ago. Accompanied by the versatile Russell Walden on keyboards, she ran through a lengthy program heavy on Christmas favorites, fleshed out with pieces like her own "Come Rejoice."

Collins also peppered the show with classics, notably a smooth, up-tempo version of "Someday Soon" and a bouncy version of Joni Mitchell's "Both Sides Now."

The show was marred by a distractingly noisy sound system, and Collins also seemed distracted

at times, flubbing the lyrics to several songs.

The near-capacity audience, subdued for most of the show, came alive on a vigorous group sing on all the verses of "The Twelve Days of Christmas." On a stage artfully festooned with wreaths and lavishly decorated trees, Collins and the choir evoked the spirits of Christmas past and present during their big finish, which included "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing" and another sing-along on "Amazing Grace."

Although Collins' show was more of a holiday treat than a career retrospective, her standing ovation showed that she certainly knows how to work a crowd.

# Brady

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

where a new exhibition of Mathew Brady photographs explains the trick.

According to Panzer, a publisher named John Bachelder arrived in Washington just when Lincoln was shot. He was overcome with grief — but he was also struck by what he thought was a brilliant idea to commemorate the tragedy and make a fortune in the process.

In the Victorian age, paintings or photographs of the dying or dead were commonplace in households, and depictions of the demise of great personages were in considerable vogue.

Bachelder thought he'd tap that vein by producing not simply a depiction of the martyred president's final time on Earth, but a trick image that condensed the comings and goings of the entire nine hours into a single tableau.

With the blessing of Lincoln's son and other important personages, Bachelder hired Brady to take individual photographs of those people who had been to Petersen House that fateful 1865 night, posing them as they might have looked gazing upon or bending over Lincoln's bed.

In one of his photos, a supposedly grief-stricken Robert Lincoln clutches a handkerchief and looks down despondently — not at the death bed, but at an empty chair that served as a prop. Today's TV weathermen or actors who stand in front of blank "blue screens" convey the same artificiality of pose until backgrounds are added by computers or special effects.

Artist Chappel then created on

canvas an enormous death chamber that looked to be the size of the White House East Room, peopling it with the famous faces and figures he painted from Brady's nearly three dozen individual photographs.

The photos were taken over a period of many months, and an enthusiastic Brady was sure the project would be a success. After the painting was completed in 1868, Panzer said, Bachelder dubbed the result "greatness" and attributed it to "its correct transcription of an actual scene and perfect portraiture of American men."

"It is just such a work as, above all others, should be an American property," he said, "for if ever there was a *national* picture, this is one."

Yet, though the nation was as profoundly struck by Lincoln's assassination as it was later by John F. Kennedy's (if not more so), and millions added appropriately funereal commemorative photographs of Lincoln to their households, Bachelder's scheme was a bust.

He exhibited the finished tableau to some warm response, but his hope to print and sell thousands if not millions of engraving prints of the work died for want of demand. Though Robert Lincoln bought one of the engravings for the then considerable sum of \$100, few prints were ever sold.

"The picture is obviously contrived," said Panzer. "It's crowded. It's ugly. It's a subjective effort. What Brady didn't realize was that the kind of photography he helped develop had superseded the need for such paintings with the public. They preferred to see the photographs — especially the

ones of famous and important people."

Indeed, even though his subjects are staring at empty chairs or off into space, Brady's photos are far more compelling and interesting than the depictions in the painting. Clara Harris' melancholy is particularly more apparent, though the albumen silver print was made some time after the assassination. (Her dress is spotless in the photo, but in the actual event it had been covered with blood from a knife wound inflicted on her fiance by John Wilkes Booth.)

The Portrait Gallery show, "Mathew Brady's Portraits: Images as History, Photography as Art," contains five images used by Chappel and will be on view through Jan. 4, after which it moves to Harvard University's Fogg Art Gallery and then to New York's International Center of Photography.

The "Last Hours of Lincoln" painting is on permanent display at the Chicago Historical Society as part of its "A House Divided: America in the Age of Lincoln" exhibition. According to Russell Lewis, the society's deputy director for exhibitions and research, the painting was purchased for \$10,000 in 1971 from the New Hampshire Historical Society, which had had it in storage. Thousands more were spent restoring it.

"It's very nice to have the contrast," Lewis said, "to show visitors this huge room in the painting and then this small cubby hole containing the actual bed. It's an imaginative work, but an interesting way of creating a historical record, to show people who was there."

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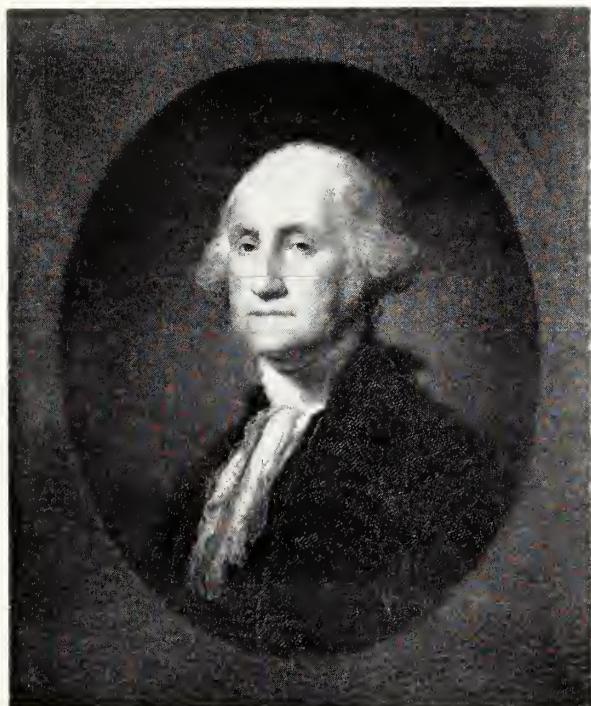
496. **Lincoln's Death Bed.** Engraved print of the Chappell painting giving the portraits of 46 persons standing around the bed, with Andrew Johnson seated at the extreme left; (how all these people got into that hall bedroom is left to one's imagination.) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 13 inches, under glass in a narrow black walnut frame. .... \$4.00



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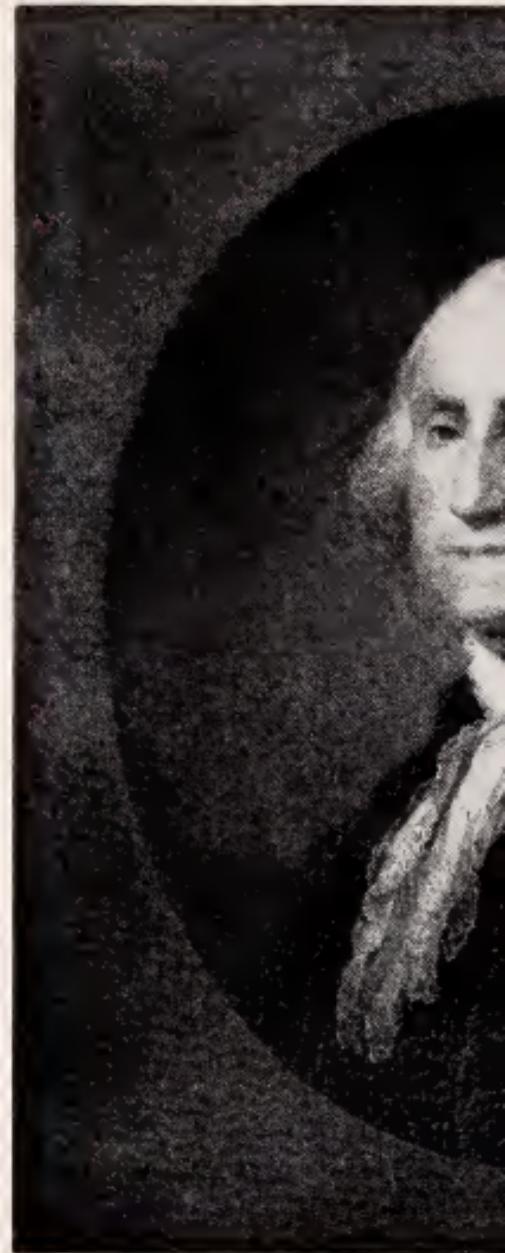
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*C. Krohg, 1893*



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THE OLD MILL STREAM  
Picture 17 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 26

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NEAREST WAY IN WINTERTIME  
Picture 18 x 27 $\frac{3}{4}$

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*Bellows, 1883*



WHERE NOBLE ELMS ABOUND  
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PHOTOCOPY

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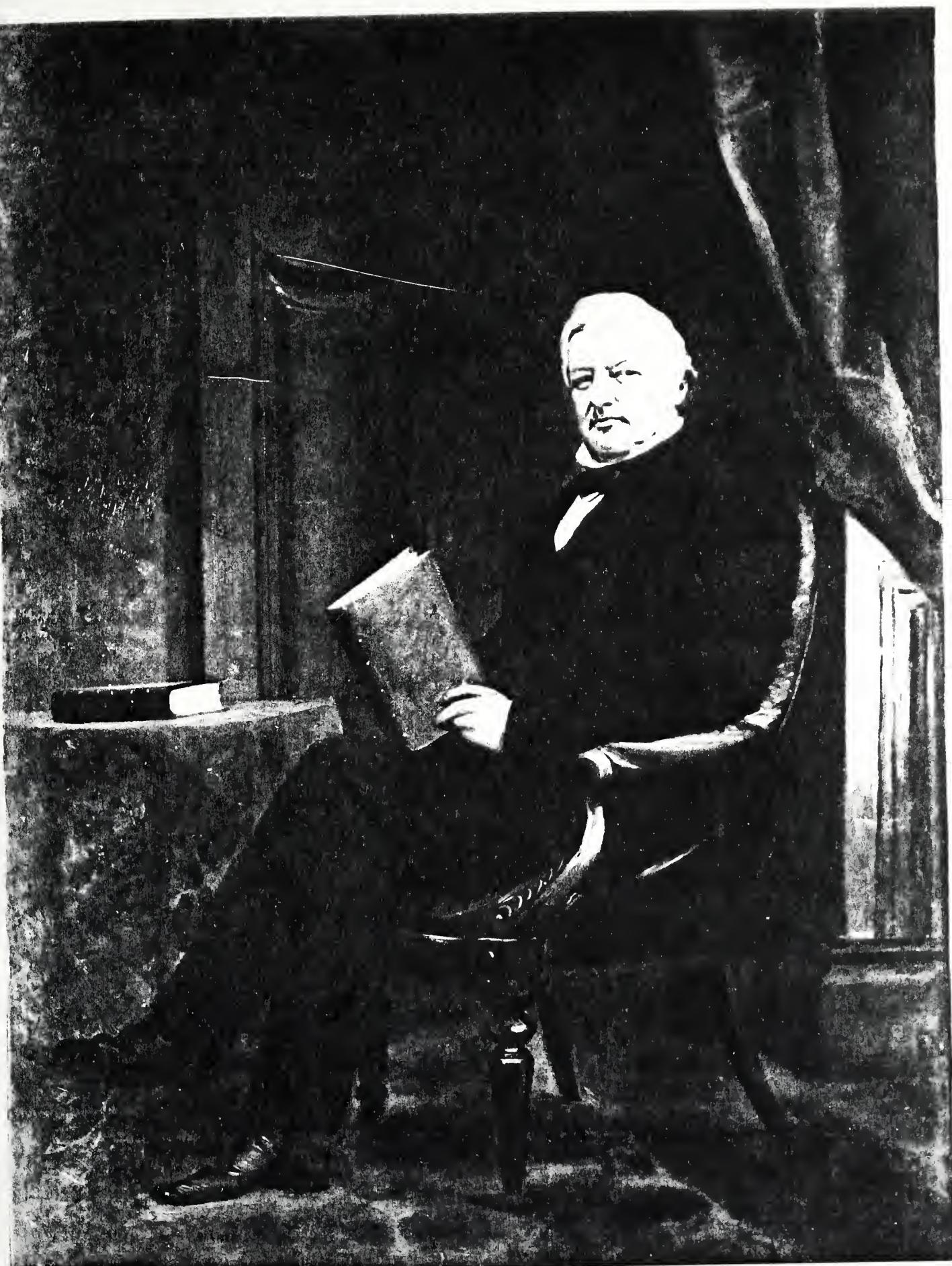


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Conrad



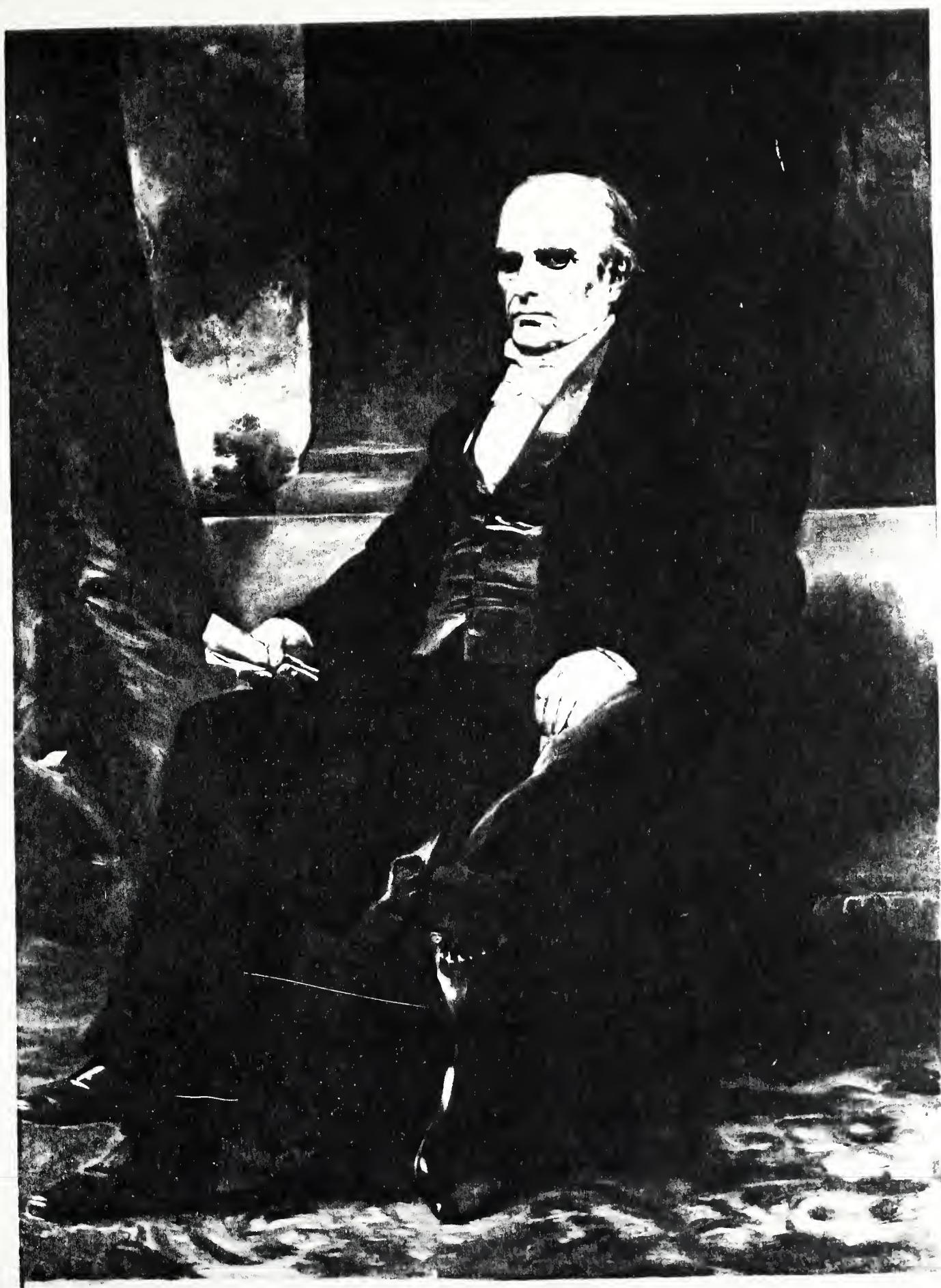
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Artists

Journal

Chapel, 1920

